

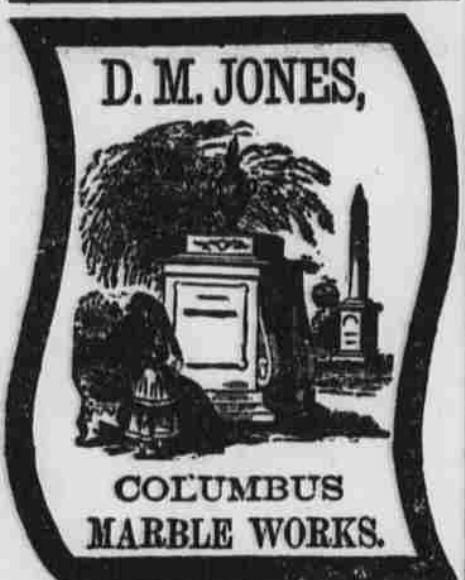
SEND YOUR ORDERS for LIQUORS

Landauer & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1876)
JOPLIN, : Missouri.

WHY?

- Because we can ship at less expense, and save from 12 to 24 hours.
- Because we are the largest, oldest and only strictly wholesale liquor house in S. W. Mo.
- Because every dollar's worth of goods we sell to Kansas is cash, and you don't have to make up for losses.
- Because every drop of goods we sell is bought direct from the distillers for CASH, which gives a large per cent that small dealers do not enjoy, and insures you strictly straight and honest goods.
- Reference—any bank or business house in Joplin.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



BEN'S BARBER SHOP
IS LOCATED IN
March's : Building,
EAST SIDE MILITARY STREET.

W. E. TYNER
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Provisions, Etc.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID
FOR PRODUCE.

GRAIN AND FEED
East Side of Military Street.

THE Parlor Meat Market,
J. A. SOUR, Prop'r.
FRESH and SALT MEATS
of all kinds.

In new building, east side of Military
Street, opposite Ohlen's Bakery.

H. OHLEN'S BAKERY and RESTAURANT
is located in new building at the old place
WEST SIDE OF MILITARY STREET.

Meals at all Hours, or
Day Board at low rates.

OYSTERS AND ICE CREAM
in their proper seasons.

BAXTER LIVERY STABLE

Julius Bischofsberger, Prop'r
FIRST CLASS
Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. A. J. McCLELLAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and
residence two blocks west of Baxter
bank.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
W. M. MATHENY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Baxter Springs, Kan.
Notary Public.

Samuel H. Smith,
Attorney-at-Law,
Baxter Springs, Kan.
Notary Public.

C. G. HORNOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and U. S. commis-
sioner. Office in Drovers and Farmers'
Bank building.

W. H. HORNOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Drovers
and Farmers Bank.

THE DAMASCUS OF TO-DAY.

Interesting Sight in the Most Ancient City
in the World.

"Damascus at present has but little
to interest the traveler in the Orient,
its places of fame having long since
fallen before the Mohammedan rulers."

The above words arrested my atten-
tion the other day while reading an
Eastern paper, says a writer, and to me
they seemed utterly devoid of truth or
reason. Certainly the person who wrote
them has never looked down upon the
beautiful Syrian plain that holds Da-
mascus in its grasp of "20,000 flower
gardens," or seen its countless minarets
glisten in the evening sun, standing on
the slope of the western hill near one
of the many caves of the "seven sleep-
ers." Its claim of being the oldest city
in the world has good foundation, for
among the many wonderful stories told
in Egyptian figures on the gigantic pil-
lars at Karnak near Thebes is one to
the effect that Damascus, or Esh Sham,
as it was called by the ancients, was
captured by one of the Pharaohs nearly
4,000 years ago. It was Thotmes III.
who captured the city at that early day.
When at Karnak two years ago Prof.
Hill, a widely known Egyptologist,
pointed out to me these very words and
said then that he was willing to admit
that Damascus was at least one of the
oldest cities in the world, and that he in-
tended seeing it before he died. His
wish, however, was never gratified, as he
died in Cairo last year. In April last I
spent several days in roaming about
Damascus. Not in the way Cook tour-
ists are led about, spending two days in
seeing what should take as many
weeks if one really wants to see and
know intelligently about the sights and
wonders of a city that was mentioned
as far back as the book of Genesis.
The best guide book to Damascus is the
Bible, and then one can read the
"Arabian Nights" and appreciate those
charming stories better than anywhere
else, save perhaps Bagdad.

Damascans hold everything connected
with their city in great reverence and
in their old kahns, bazaars, crooked
streets and interesting native quarters
there is ever flowing a stream of bright
oriental life that moves on the same as
2,000, perhaps 3,000 years old. It matters
little whether walking through the
"street called Straight," and which by
the way, is not straight, or day-dream-
ing under the olive or plum trees just
outside the gates of paradise, the same
unflinching interest attaches to every
foot of the way. One beautiful
Sunday morning we went through the
"Thomas Gate" to the spot pointed
out as the place where the
wonderful vision appeared to Paul, and
then walked around to "God's gate,"
where was witnessed the reception by
his family of a young man who returned
that morning barefoot from a pil-
grimage from Mecca. Each year the
largest caravan in Turkey starts from
Damascus for Mecca, and the scenes
witnessed upon the return of the pil-
grims are most interesting. This Sun-
day morning the young man was met
by his brothers and friends two miles
from the city and escorted by men on
camels and wild fanatical-looking Mos-
lems careering about on beautiful
Arabian horses to his home with-
in the walls. We saw the tradi-
tional lamb slaughtered on the doorstep
of the house, while his sisters danced
merrily about the bashful boy, holding
in their hands above their heads clean
linen and new clothes, with which the
young pilgrim bedecked himself, and
later in the day received all his friends,
and still later he was escorted to the
great mosque of Damascus, where the
fanatical Moslems were seen at their
regular daily devotions.

This great mosque was once a Chris-
tian place of worship, being the only
basilica left in Damascus of the Roman
construction. Climbing to the top of
the famous minaret, called here even
to-day the "Tower of Jesus," a magnif-
icent panorama is spread out at one's
feet. Local tradition tells you that at
the great day all mankind is to be
judged from this minaret. Famous for
hundreds of years, the three beautiful
minarets of this mosque have served as
models for many towers throughout the
world, one of the best known being the
belfry of St. Mark's in Venice. Not 100
yards distant from the mosque are three
beautiful marble columns and a portion
of an old arch, all that remains above
ground in Damascus of that Roman
supremacy that once ruled the world.

Surrounding Damascus is one of the
most beautiful and fertile places to be
found in all Syria. From the hill of
Mohammed can be counted more than
thirty distinct villages, varying in size
from the great city with more than
100,000 to the little Kurdish hamlet of
100 souls. Great caravans are constan-
tly arriving from Bagdad, accompanied
by queer, ugly-looking Bedouins, while
in most cases a guard of fifty or more
fighting men ride about the outskirts of
the caravan all the way from the Eu-
phrates until the minarets of Damascus
are sighted. The spring of the year is
the time to visit all Syrian cities, but
especially Damascus, for then it is lik-
ened to a great emerald, and with its
thousands of gardens, apricot trees,
lemon and orange groves, pomegranates
and roses it presents a wonderful con-
trast to the cold, dark, sullen rocks of
the anti-Lebanon hills on one side and
Mount Hermon and Jebel Kasium on
the west and northwest. From a purely
Oriental point of view Damascus is
most interesting. Here the purest
Arabic is spoken, and here in every
crooked street and bazar can be seen
the sights, scenes and treasure so won-
derfully described in the "Arabian
Nights."—Kansas City Times.

SKELETON'S CHEAP FOR CASH.

They Are Bought and Sold Like Merchan-
dise in the City.

"Is it really true," I asked an up-
town dealer in surgical goods, "that
human skeletons are bought and sold
extensively in the city?"

The man hesitated a moment and
then replied: "I don't know that there
is any secret about the trade. It does
amount to quite an industry, but we
look upon the purchase or sale of a
skeleton in the self-same light that we
regard any other transaction of a busi-
ness nature."

"Skeletons are procured in a per-
fectly legitimate manner," he con-
tinued, "and are carefully prepared for
market. The source of supply is, of
course, from various hospitals and
morgues throughout the country. The
bones are prepared for us by a long
and laborious process and the work of
articulating the various parts is con-
ducted by an experienced anatomist."

"It is not a simple matter to make up
a skeleton from a heap of dismembered
parts, except a man thoroughly under-
stands the human frame and can fit the
various bones to a nicety."

"When prepared for sale the skele-
tons are bought by academies and
schools, museums of natural history
and of the dime variety, physicians and
surgeons, and by others who have use
for the article, either for the purposes
of study or to utilize them as attrac-
tions for a show."

"The strangest thing of all about the
business is perhaps due to the fact that
in the skeleton trade, as in every other,
there is a variety of qualities of the ar-
ticle and even a base adulteration—for
what else can a spurious skeleton be
termed?"

"An A No. 1 skeleton is a valuable
addition to any surgeon's cabinet," con-
tinued my informant. "As such it com-
mands a good figure in the market—
\$800 is the price demanded for a first
class 'case of bones.'"

"There is another quality of a hetero-
geneous make-up, formed from the skull
of Tom, the ribs of Dick, the right leg
and arm of some other unfortunate,
and the whole completed by odd bones
furnished by any number of individuals."

"The various members thus arranged
by a competent workman form an ex-
cellent skeleton for a theatrical display
or a chamber of horrors. They are of
course of but little use for purposes of
study, except as a curiosity illustrating
what a man can do with a job lot of
material. The members thus patched
together are derived from innumerable
sources, dissecting tables and places of
that kind."

"Of course the composite skeletons
thus formed do not command as high a
price as the Simon Pure article, but if
they are capped with a genuine skull
they are much more valuable than the
imitation variety and will bring at least
\$150."

"How about the imitation?" I asked.
"The spurious article in the skeleton
industry," the dealer said, "is made
from compressed paper pulp and other
materials, which form a compound not
unlike papier mache."

"These interesting specimens are in
exact imitation of the real articles."

"They are used chiefly in the ritual
of one of the secret fraternal orders and
are scarifying enough to terrorize any
neophyte into keeping the dreadful se-
crets of the order."

"Being entirely a product of manu-
facture they can be made in assorted
sizes. They range in price accordingly
—a child's size is sold for \$75, an adult
for \$100, and a heroic size for \$150. The
range of price is entirely arbitrary with
the dealer, for the skeletons are really
not worth \$5 a piece."

"Packed in a casket, however, and
suspended by a silver hook from the
skull they serve every purpose for the
ritual as well as the genuine article."

"One of these imitations was recently
shipped by a Fourth avenue dealer in
Masonic goods to a lodge in Lowell,
Mass. The box containing it broke
open while in transit and the delightful
contents were spilled on the floor of an
express office. To the uneducated ex-
pressmen the article was a real skele-
ton, and the story that a crime had
been committed was immediately re-
ported to the police and the news was
telegraphed over the country."

"The facts relative to the manufac-
ture of skeletons came to light during
the investigation which followed the
discovery of the contents of the box in
the New England express office."

"Are there any other varieties of
skeletons?" I ventured to inquire.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "but they
rarely ever find their way into com-
merce. The doctors watch them too
carefully during life, and the variety is
only to be met with in some hospital
cabinet."

"They are the frameworks of people
who have in life been sufferers from
some peculiar bone disease."

"A woman now suffering from a curi-
ous complaint known as acromegale is
now in one of the city institutions. The
disease is one in which the bones of the
entire body continue to grow, skull and
all. Such a skeleton would be invalu-
able to a dealer, but we never meet
with such a rare variety."

"Surely commerce, I thought, as I left
the dealer in surgical implements and
skeletons, finds curious channels.—N.
Y. Herald."

"I am perfectly delighted with my
dwelling at present. I have a dining-
room, a reception-room, a working-room,
a smoking-room, and a sleeping-room,
and just think how convenient—all in
one."—Flegende Blatter.

ALEXANDER WARNER, President;
H. R. CROWELL, Vice President;

IRA C. PERKINS, Cashier;
BENJ. S. WARNER, Assistant Co

The Baxter Bank.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Warner, H. R. Crowell, L. Murray Perkins
Benj. S. Warner, Ira C. Perkins.

Does a General Banking Business.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Always has Money to Loan on Satisfactory Security.

**Drovers and Farmers
BANK**

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

W. H. HONOR, Pres't; C. G. HONOR, Vice Pres't; E. B. CORSE, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

SEE HERE!

Your attention is called to the following facts and fig-
ures: A barn that will cost \$100 will hold 50 tons of bal-
ed hay. Fifty tons of hay put in the barn in July will
bring the next April \$2 per ton more than the same hay
would if stacked on the ground. Thus you have your
barn paid for the first year and have as much money for
your hay as you would have without the barn. The larg-
er the barn the better this rule will work, as the capacity
will increase faster than the cost.

Respectfully,

LONG-BELL LUMBER CO.

A FULL LINE OF

**CHEAP, MEDIUM and
FINE FURNITURE**

ALWAYS IN STOCK AT

A. D. C. HARVEY'S.

CARPETS : SOLD : BY : SAMPLE.

PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION to UNDERTAKING.

EMBALMING DONE WHEN DESIRED.

JOHN N. RITTER.

L. L. DOUBLEDAY

ESTABLISHED 1874.

**Ritter & Doubleday,
BANKERS,**
COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

TRANSACT A

General Banking Business on a Conservative Basis.